AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 8, 2015 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 1, 2015 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 14, 2015

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2015–16 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1124

Introduced by Assembly Member Perea

February 27, 2015

An act to add Sections 5307.28 and 5307.29 to the Labor Code, relating to workers' compensation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1124, as amended, Perea. Workers' compensation: prescription medication formulary.

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. The administrative director is authorized to adopt, amend, or repeal, after public hearings, any rules and regulations that are reasonably necessary to enforce the state workers' compensation provisions, except when that power is specifically reserved to the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board.

This bill would require the administrative director to, on or before January 1, 2017, establish a formulary for medications prescribed in the workers' compensation system to be effective commencing July 1, 2017. The bill requires the administrative director to revise the formulary before its effective date, as specified, and to publish any revisions on the Internet Web site of the Division of Workers' Compensation. The bill would require the administrative director to

AB 1124 -2-

3

4

5

6

convene a Workers' Compensation Formulary Advisory Committee to assist in the development of the formulary, and would require the committee to study and make recommendations, as specified, on the development of a workers' compensation formulary in California.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 5307.28 is added to the Labor Code, to read:

5307.28. (a) On or before January 1, 2017, the administrative director shall establish a formulary for medications prescribed in the workers' compensation system to be effective commencing July 1, 2017.

7 (b) The formulary shall be revised to adopt appropriate changes 8 no later than 60 days after the administrative director receives recommendations from the Workers' Compensation Formulary 10 Advisory Committee and determines that evidence-based revisions are warranted. The administrative director shall determine the 11 12 effective date of the changes, and shall issue an order, exempt 13 from Sections 5307.3 and 5307.4, and the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing 14 15 with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code), informing the public of the changes and their 16 effective date. All orders issued pursuant to this subdivision shall 17 18 be published on the Internet Web site of the Division of Workers' Compensation.

19 20 SEC. 2. Section 5307.29 is added to the Labor Code, to read: 21 (a) The administrative director shall convene a Workers' Compensation Formulary Advisory Committee to assist 22 23 in the development of a formulary pursuant to Section 5307.28. 24 The committee shall be composed of members appointed by the 25 director and shall include, but not be limited to, health care 26 providers, insurers, employers, pharmacists, and injured worker 27 representatives. attorneys who represent applicants, an appointee 28 of the Speaker of the Assembly, and an appointee of the Senate 29 Rules Committee.

-3- AB 1124

(b) The committee shall study and make recommendations on the development of a workers' compensation formulary in California.

- (c) The committee shall convene on a quarterly basis and provide its recommendations to the administrative director on or before December 31, 2016.
- (d) The recommendations developed formulary established pursuant to subdivision (e) Section 5307.28 shall ensure all of the following:
- (1) Injured worker access to appropriate opioids, other pain management prescriptions, and off-label prescription drugs, when medically necessary.
- (2) A gradual detoxification plan for a worker receiving potentially addictive prescription drug treatment.
- (3) Timely formulary updates that minimize delays involved in adding new drugs to the formulary.
- (4) Injured worker access to nonformulary medication when the only formulary medication available for a worker's covered condition is one that the worker cannot tolerate or that is not clinically effective for the worker, or when a provider determines the medication needed by the worker should include abuse deterrent properties. Exceptions to formulary medications as noted in this section shall not be required absent a trial period and issuance of a medical finding by the injured worker's provider outlining the medical basis for the conclusion that the worker cannot tolerate the formulary medication.